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VETERINARY MEDICINE IN FRANCE.

[MENTION was made in this Journal, a few weeks since, of a work on veterinary medicine, which Dr. Brooks, of this city, is preparing in Paris. It is known to some of our readers that the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts offered, a year or two since, \$400 per annum, for two years, to any one who would spend that time in the Veterinary School at Alfort, in France, preparatory to teaching veterinary medicine in Boston. Dr. Brooks, then in Paris, at once offered himself, and has now been diligently engaged a year in that School, which is so well described in the following letter. The letter is copied from the Western Medical Journal, having been addressed to Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, Ky., now also in France, and appears as part of the foreign correspondence of that Journal.]

The veterinary science, after many an age of the most unjust and inconceivable neglect, has at last received from the French government a large portion of the favor and honor to which it is entitled. Especial colleges have been established at Lyons, Toulouse and Alfort, in the northern, central and southern points of the kingdom, whence numbers of intelligent young men, thoroughly grounded in the principles and practice of the profession, and imbued with those sentiments of self-respect and independence which true learning and unquestioned value never fail to impart, are yearly sent forth into society to fulfil, conscientiously, their honorable and important missions.

The "horse doctor," in the English sense of the term, has happily ceased to exist—and if the medicine of man has not as yet extended a cordial hand to her younger sister, it is that *La Vétérinaire* has hardly had time to remove the enormous prejudices which ignorance and habit have accumulated against her, and that a certain feeling of hereditary dislike still lingers between the members of two sister sciences.

But the day is at hand, I hope, when the medicine and surgery of domestic animals shall be united, as in times of old, to that of humanity. The great principles of the healing art never change—their application alone varies. There should be, then, but one *type* of medical schools, where the universal laws of science being imparted to all alike, their various subdivisions may by natural aid be perfected.

Claude Bourgelat is a name dear, for a thousand reasons, to the veterinary science. He alone foresaw its future utility and glory—the ines-

timable advantages which it is destined to render, and now renders, to medicine, agriculture, philanthropy—and only he was gifted with the energy and learning requisite to triumph over the numberless obstacles which obstructed his path. The labors of Bourgelat are almost incredible—naturally fond of the horse, he abandoned, for the sake of this noble animal, a career in which he had just made his debut with the greatest credit, and gave himself wholly up to the study of his qualities, mechanism and diseases. He revised the works of his predecessors, and exposed their many errors, and he has left to posterity some of the most remarkable treatises, upon nearly every branch of veterinary medicine, which have ever appeared. His opinion is still an authority, and even his faults bear the stamp of his honesty and of his genius. The name of Claude Bourgelat, the founder of the veterinary colleges of France, is as familiar to the ears of the French students as are their own names, and his writings adorn the shelves of every well-selected library.

But I almost forgot that I had promised to give you an account of the Royal College of Alfort. I will henceforth spare you all general reflection, and confine myself to my subject.

Alfort is, as you know, a little village situated upon the road to Lyons, about six miles from Paris. The veterinary school, to which it is indebted for its celebrity, contains upon an average some two hundred and fifty students, of whom about seventy-five enter annually, after having been previously subjected to a general, and, I think, insufficient examination. Diplomas, authorizing the title of Veterinary Physician, are conferred upon forty-five or fifty; of this number nearly one half are destined for the army—entering the several cavalry regiments with the title of Under-Veterinary Assistants, and with a rank corresponding to that of quartermaster (*Maréchal des logis*).

The duration of the studies is fixed at four years; examinations taking place at the close of each scholastic year, to decide whether or not the student is fitted to pass into a superior class, and to enter upon its more difficult pursuits. Such as fail to pass a satisfactory examination are obliged to recommence the studies of the year which has elapsed, and those that fail twice in the same examination (except in rare instances) are dismissed as wanting in capacity. As these periodical tests are pretty severe, there is always a certain number of *veterans* (as the backsliders are called) in the inferior classes. A student may thus, *a la rigueur*, be compelled to pass eight consecutive years in the college, and may even then fail to succeed in his final examination, and leave without a diploma.

Chemistry and physics, in their application to veterinary medicine, botany, pharmacy, anatomy, general and special therapeutics, surgery and hygiene, are the principal branches of science taught at Alfort.

M. Eugene Renault, the Director of the institution, lectures upon Veterinary Jurisprudence, an intimate knowledge of which is all-important to the practitioner.*

* I am about to give, in a paper intended for a northern Journal, a sketch of the laws now in operation in France touching the question of soundness.

The hospitals are spacious and well ventilated; they are capable of receiving nearly one hundred patients, at the moderate rate of fifty cents a-day each for boarding, medical advice and surgical operations being entirely gratuitous.

Operations are performed either in the open air, or in the amphitheatre, which is lighted from above, and in other respects adapted to the purpose. Their various stages, and the accidents liable to attend them, are thus advantageously seen by a large number of students at the same time.

Diseases of the feet, as in the vicinity of all large cities, are very frequent at Alfort; and I think that—thanks to the admirable skill of M. Henri Bouley*—their nature and treatment are better understood here than elsewhere.

Each member of the superior classes has a patient entrusted to his care, for which he is held responsible, and for the state of which he is periodically called upon to account. There is a stable especially destined for abandoned and incurable subjects (*chevaux d'expérience*), and within still another, situated at the extremity of the park, are confined glandered horses, and such as are affected with contagious diseases.

Vivisections, on an extensive scale, are performed by the students during the summer months; sixteen horses being sacrificed for this object weekly. Upon each animal are performed the capital and minor operations of veterinary surgery, such as lithotomy, extirpation of the fibro-cartilages of the ears, ligature of the carotid and other arteries, all operations on the feet, venesection in various parts of the body, extraction of the teeth,† &c. Eight students operate in turn upon each subject, when this is practicable; thus, about one hundred operations, of more or less importance, are performed upon each beast; as you may well imagine, life rarely lingers to the last. I have no opinion to offer here upon this system, authorized by the French government, of torturing animals to death by way of recompense for the services which they may have previously rendered it. The sight is far from being a pleasant one, and its influence upon the minds of the pupils cannot, to say the least, be of a very elevating nature. Are the advantages of the practice sufficient to counterbalance its cruelties? Have we a right to cause one creature to suffer beyond measure, for the benefit of others of its kind—or for our own benefit? The intention of these vivisections is in part to habituate the student to the sight of blood, and to teach him to be ever on his guard against unexpected efforts of his patient.

The museum contains some very interesting objects, that I have not space here to enumerate. The newly-elected Professor of Anatomy, M. Gombaux, will seize, I am sure, every opportunity of adding to its already valuable collection of anatomical and pathological preparations.

The dormitories are in a separate building, which also contains the refectory and kitchens. Each chamber is occupied by six young men.

* It is to be hoped that this gentleman will ere long publish, what is so much needed, a work upon Practical Veterinary Surgery.

† This cruel operation is not, I believe, enjoined by the regulations, but I have seen students extract molar tooth, *en passant*, for their own satisfaction.

The bedsteads are of iron (and here I may venture to suggest that it is to be regretted that their use is not more general with us than it is, as well for public schools as in hospitals). Each of its occupants is in turn bound to wash out and keep clean the common room.

There is a botanical garden attached to the institution, in one portion of which the most useful medical plants are cultivated, and in another those only which are employed in veterinary pharmacy.

The dog kennels are next to the garden; they are sufficiently extensive and pretty well managed. The patients are kept under shelter during the winter season, and in summer they are chained during the day time to the walls of the yard, where they receive the benefit of the air and sun. Affections of the skin, eyes and ears, tetanus, the distemper and hydrophobia, are among the disorders which I have oftenest observed among the dogs at Alfort. A series of very interesting and curious experiments were instituted last year, with the view of testing the contagion of this latter disease from the dog to other animals. I have seen it repeatedly produced in the horse and the sheep. There are few subjects more important and more interesting than this, and it is probable that we shall have before long, from the able pen of M. Renault, the most perfect and learned treatise upon hydrophobia (or, better still, *rage*) which has ever yet appeared.

There is always a *pig-stye* to be seen at the College, but it is rarely occupied by the animals for which it is intended. It is quite deserted at the moment in which I write. No very serious attention is paid to the maladies of the pig, although they are theoretically professed in the course of the session. The last occupants of the stye were of English race crossed with that of China. M. Viborg, the director of the Veterinary College of Copenhagen, has written an excellent treatise upon the diseases of this *edible* animal.

In their first year, the students at the College at Alfort are taught to forge, as also to form and apply shoes of various models to the foot of the horse. The forges are constructed upon simple and effective principles. There are six double furnaces, at which the students work, two at a time, in alphabetical order.

The dissecting rooms are in recently-erected buildings, of which certain portions are yet unfinished. They consist of two spacious halls lighted from either side, and communicating with each through the cabinet of the professor, who, thus, is constantly close at hand with his scalpel and advice. For convenience of transport, the subjects are placed upon solid iron carriages, of a peculiar and convenient form.

The laboratory is to be removed at an early period to a new room expressly arranged for it. Another large building for the storing of fodder is in the course of construction.

A professor of horsemanship was formerly attached to the College, but for some reason or other the study of this accomplishment, so useful, if not essential, to the veterinary physician, above all if he be destined for the army, has been suppressed.

The drawing master has also disappeared. This, too, is to be regret-

ted, for the art of drawing is of inestimable service to the anatomist and pathologist.

In this short letter upon the College at Alfort, I have not pretended to broach any of the numerous questions which at present agitate the veterinary world. I have, perhaps, written at once too little and too much, but should this superficial review fail to satisfy your interest and curiosity concerning the science, I may attempt, upon some future occasion, to do higher justice to so important a subject.

The veterinary colleges of France are the most perfect that exist; let us take them for our model, and seek to emancipate in the new world a noble science, that still struggles for independence and justice in the land of our fathers.

Your friend,

Alfort, June 8th, 1847.

EDWARD BROOKS, JR.

ON THAT KIND OF APHTHA PECULIAR TO FEMALES, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE PUERPERAL STATE.

[Communicated for the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.]

SEVERAL writers have published articles in the Journals on aphtha lactea, nursing sore mouth, puerperal anæmia, &c.; but standard authors are silent on this distinct kind of aphtha, so far as our acquaintance with medical literature permits us to judge, which proves to us that the complaint is of recent date, or that it is not very frequent in its appearance. I am inclined to the opinion that it is of modern origin, else it would have been distinctly noticed by those accurate writers who have gone before us; and my own experience teaches me that it is on the increase, for I have seen more cases of the complaint during the last year, than I did in four times that period previously.

Canker is a popular term in New England for a sore mouth; hence the name "nursing canker," which means the same thing as the technical terms aphtha lactea, puerperal anæmia, &c.

I object to these terms, because they are not truly expressive of the disease, for I am sure that females who are in the virgin state are obnoxious to it, but I willingly admit that they are not so liable as those who are pregnant, or in a condition dependent on pregnancy. But as the terms tend to error, by confining the disease altogether to those who nurse, or are in the condition of child-bearing, they had better be laid aside and some more eligible name secured instead of them.

In this disorder, as in chlorosis, there is great depravity of the blood, which fluid I suppose in both diseases to be wanting in its essential elements, the *red globules* and the *fibrin*. As in chlorosis, there is more or less functional disturbance. But the mucous membrane of the *alimentary canal* is in a peculiar state of inflammation; the mouth and fauces are covered with white vesicles, which after a time scale off, leaving the membrane red and glairy. This same condition exists sometimes on the membrane of the vagina and rectum, and without doubt the

same obtains in the stomach and intestines. This constitutes the formidable disease under consideration.

All inordinate secretions cause debility; and the secretion of the mammary glands, if too abundant, may be a cause of nursing canker. Women at times are obliged to wean their infants, which is more effectual in certain cases than medicine. Amenorrhœa may be productive of the thrush, and all the causes enumerated in the article on chlorosis in a former No. of this Journal, are also causes of the kind of aphtha peculiar to females. [Vil. Journal, vol. xxxvii., p. 55.]

The leading symptoms are anæmic pallor, cachectic œdema, gastralgia, diarrhœa, neuralgic pains, hot and dry skin, frequent pulse, lassitude, morbid or impoverished appetite, emaciation, vomiting, indigestion, &c. There is inflammation of the buccal and lingual mucous membranes. The parts are found red or of a pink color, the tongue white and glossy, its edges and other portions covered with white specks, or dry and inflamed. So with the fauces. That this is the condition of the intestinal tube, is evident from the diarrhœa, the irritability of the stomach, and the tenderness on pressure over those regions.

If the complaint is suffered to run on unchecked for a great length of time, there is danger of its undermining the constitution to such a degree that the mischief may become irreparable; but before it has made such deep inroads, it generally yields to the resources of our art, as readily as could be expected when we take into consideration the nature of the disease.

The remedial agents to be employed are of two classes, *tonics* and *irritants*; but they should not be had recourse to until all functional derangements are restored.

Of the *first class*, the ferruginous preparations, quinia, cinchona, nitrat. argenti, and the vegetable bitters, are all useful; but iron and quinine are the best.

Of the *second class* (those remedies that I denominate irritants) I prefer cantharides, capsicum, calomel, creosote, and the nitrate of silver, which last is an irritant tonic. The *modus operandi* of the last medicines is explained upon the same principle as that which accounts for the good effects of the *nitrat. argent.* in chronic conjunctivitis, which is familiar to all medical men. In aphtha the inflammation is not acute, but is of such a character that we cannot cure it until we get up a new action in the affected parts; then by instituting a tonic and soothing course, the integrity of the system will be restored and health established.

After correcting functional disturbances, if diarrhœa be present, I give a pill of *nit. argent.* three times a-day, and a Dover's powder at bed time; directing, at the same time, gum water for drink, and bread and water for diet. Under this treatment the looseness of the bowels soon disappears, especially if a few leeches or tartar emetic ointment are applied to the belly, a thing very often necessary to do on the principle of counter-irritation, or *revulsion*, if the old term is more applicable.

If there is no diarrhœa, I give the tincture of cantharides till the proper impression is made upon the diseased membrane. After this, in both

instances, I resort to tonics. I have administered tonics and irritants conjointly :—R. Tinc. ferri chlo., tinc. cantharid., āā ḡ j. M. Dose, from twenty drops to two teaspoonfuls three times a-day ; or the tinc. cantharid. may be given with Griffith's mixture, the last-named medicine being one of great value in the complaint. The *mistura creosoti*, or creosote mixed with *mucilago-acaci* in the proportions of sixteen drops of the former and an ounce of the latter, I have used with success in two cases. The dose of the last is a teaspoonful three times a-day in sweetened water. Quinia, as a tonic, is inferior to iron, but may be resorted to in some instances, especially where the latter disagrees with the patient's constitution ; so with the vegetable bitters, &c. But no two remedies have done so well in my hands as steel and cantharides.

Mucilages of gum Arabic, tragacanth and flaxseed tea, may be usefully employed.

Sedatives, when there is pain and restlessness, must be resorted to. Opium, morphine and hyoscyamus, are as good as any medicines of their kind.

Gargles are not of much use (perhaps hurtful) till the constitutional remedies are instituted and found to be doing good. Borax, alum, mineral acids, tincture of myrrh, &c., form excellent gargles, to which we might add *sul. zinci*, *acid. tannic.*, &c. An ounce of *spts. nit. dul.* saturated with tannic acid, forms one of the best local applications. This may be applied to the mouth two or three times a-day, or even oftener, by means of a camel-hair pencil, with great relief to the patient ; or the *nit. argent.* or *sul. cupri.* may be employed in strong solution or in substance. I have used a solution of the acetate of lead as a wash, and combined with opium I have found it a useful internal remedy. "Ablutions with warm water, whenever the patient's strength will admit of it, should precede the use of gargles." When convalescence is established, a more generous diet is advisable, and riding, the shower bath, shampooing and proper exercise should be used.

I am aware that puerperal women are the most frequent subjects of aphtha, and I account for it on the ground that nursing has a tendency to debilitate a constitution already infirm or predisposed to disease ; but I am equally certain that others are its subjects, and in proof will give the outlines of a case that lately occurred in my practice.

CASE I.—Miss L., aged 18. She had not menstruated regularly for the last six months previous to my seeing her, and for the last two months she had not been "unwell." Appetite poor, pulse frequent, diarrhoea profuse, the affection of the mouth severe, countenance pale, and complains of great prostration. The tongue was of a polished pink color, the buccal membrane lined with white specks, a burning sensation at the rectum, and a scalding sensation was felt in passing urine. The stools were clay-colored, and there was other evidence of deranged liver.

At first I gave her a powder of small quantities of capsicum, acetate of lead and Dover's powder every three hours. At bed-time she took half a grain of calomel and an eighth of a grain of morphia. After six days she took two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Then I gave her the

iron and cantharides for another week. I then gave her the myrrh mixture, which she continued nearly a fortnight, and she is now enjoying good health.

Calomel was employed here both as an alterative and an irritant. Prof. Beck says that this medicine, given in large doses, acts "as a powerful sedative"; in small doses, he says it acts "as a stimulant, or rather irritant."—(Vid. New York Journal of Medicine, March No. for 1847, page 177.)

CASE II.—Mrs. C., aged about 30, has borne three children; general health feeble. Her mouth always some sore while nursing, but with her last child there was more of it than usual. She grew worse, and at length I was requested to visit her. I found her much emaciated, pulse sharp and frequent, cedematous condition of the lower extremities, some looseness of the bowels. She complained of indigestion, of wandering pains of a neuralgic character, of prurigo about the labia pudendi, and there was tenderness when pressure was made over the epigastrium.

She took pills of nit. argent. and applied the tartar emetic ointment to those parts where soreness was found on pressure. The ungt. hydrarg. ammo. was applied to the seat of the prurigo. In four days I discontinued the pills, and gave her flies and iron. She improved rapidly.

The worst case of aphtha that has ever fallen under my notice occurred last winter. The patient is now in good health. The usual remedies were employed, with leeches to the abdomen. In this case I think I obtained signal advantage (the diarrhoea was profuse) from pills of the acetate of lead and opium. The sweet spirits of nitre, saturated with tannic acid, proved an exceedingly useful local remedy.

About four years ago I attended a young lady who had aphtha. She had never menstruated, and was chlorotic. She took the following:—R. tinc. sanguinari., tinc. fer. chlorid., tinc. cantharid., ãã ʒj. M. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a-day. Detergent gargles were employed, and she soon recovered.

I have investigated this subject with caution, and here give it as my opinion that not only are women and virgins obnoxious to the disease, but so are men. I admit I have never seen any well-marked cases in the male sex, but my knowledge of the pathology of the disorder does not permit me to doubt that they may and do occur. Will some one tell me why they cannot? Men have chlorosis, why not chlorotic aphtha? We know that men are not so liable to some particular diseases as women, and vice versa; but this does not controvert the assertion just made.

August 27, 1847.

CLAUDIAN.

PSEUDO-EPILEPTIC AFFECTION ARISING FROM DECAYED TEETH.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—The following singular and interesting case presented itself to my notice a short time since; and in itself offers abundant evidence (if any were required) of the necessity, not, as is contended, that a medical

practitioner should receive a dentistical education, but that the dental student should receive a *thorough* education in all the branches of anatomy, physiology, &c. &c. Such an education is of the highest importance to the surgeon-dentist; but a theoretical acquaintance with dental science must be entirely unavailable to the medical man, unless he have the advantages of the dentist's daily practical observation. Of what value, I would ask, would be merely one course of "anatomy," and the "special anatomy and pathology" of the eye, in the work of producing a skilful and successful ophthalmic surgeon? True, it might earn for him the high sounding title of "D.O.S.," Doctor of Ophthalmic Surgery; but the eyes of his patient would need some other guarantee of their safety. Or, to take another illustration:—"One course of anatomy," and one course of the "special anatomy, physiology and pathology" of the hair, might undoubtedly entitle the "artist-in hair" to a degree of "D.B.S.," Doctor of Barbaric Surgery, so that one could not have his head *shampooed* without being treated to a pathological lecture, as "one of us" "of course"; but that the operation would be one whit better performed than if the artist could not utter a word about the *capitis pilus*, and the *vibrissa*, and the *oblong membranous bulbs*—Q.E.D. If it do not excite the great sympathetic nerve to the exercise of the risible faculties, of what use, then, is the diaphragm? The truth has been hit by a popular writer:—"The greater the inherent difficulties of medicine as a science, and the more numerous the complications that embarrass in its practice, the more necessary is it that there should be minds of a high order and thorough cultivation to unravel its mysteries, and to educe scientific order from apparently empirical confusion."

Yet we are gravely told that such a course of mere lectures as is occasionally advertised, *ad captandum* (to catch the gudgeons), will turn out a D.D.S.—a "Doctor of Dental Surgery"—save the mark; say, rather, "Doctor of Dental Stupidity," capable of scanning "in the mind's eye, Horatio," all the mysteries of human disease in connection with the vast field of dental pathology! I did once meet with such a *savant*, who was of course ferociously opposed to that "detestable compound," as he termed it, amalgam; and who demanded of me, with all the innocence of the most innocent maiden that ever danced, frenched, and learned the use of the globes at a fashionable seminary for young ladies—"Pray, Sir, why cannot amalgam be formed *without* that deadly poison, quicksilver?" When informed that it was that very combination which made it an amalgam, and that other combinations of metals formed alloys, the "doctor" remarked that "he didn't know much about *them* subjects!" So much for the D.D.S., and this digression.

CASE.—A youth, about 19 years of age, who had accompanied his mother to my office for dental advice, attracted my attention in consequence of a peculiarly idiotic expression of countenance, and dull, inanimate stare of the eye. I ventured to make some inquiries of the mother in reference to the lad, and she immediately entered into a history of his case. He had been a fine child, and grew up a smart, active boy, until about four years since his health became unaccountably

impaired. He complained of almost continued headache, severe pains in the eyes, darting thence into the centre of the brain, which he described as resembling the sensation of "a hot spike burning and pricking him." These symptoms were accompanied by a stiffness of the cervical muscles, pain in deglutition, and a numbness in the right arm, together with pyrexia and a flushed countenance. About two years since he was first seized with general convulsions, which occurred every alternate day, sometimes, however, on the third day. These seizures were of varying degrees of violence and continuance. Sometimes they were so mild as to present more the appearance of coma; at other times the contractions and rigidity of the muscular system were extreme. The fits always ended in vomiting, and were frequently followed by partial deafness. There was always great irritation of the mucous membrane of the nares, from which he was constantly pulling the hairs.

The lad had been subjected to medical treatment in the hospital of Dublin and other cities in Ireland. A seton had been inserted in the nape of the neck, and an issue in the arm. Blisters, rubefacients, and a variety of topical remedies, had been employed, and all without any beneficial results. The mother at length despaired of his recovery, and had resigned herself to the conviction that her son "must die an idiot."

Being engaged at the time, I requested the mother of the lad to bring him to my office again, informing her that I desired to investigate his case, and that I entertained a vague suspicion, from the statement she had just made, that the case came within that class of diseases—"dento-neuralgia"—in which the presence of decayed teeth produced a variety of alarming symptoms, apparently indicating derangements of the nervous system; and on which, I may be here permitted to state, I wrote a paper published some months since in the *London Lancet*. She accordingly again called upon me, with her son, on August 1st, and informed me that on that very day the lad had had severe convulsions. Indeed, he was still laboring under irritation of the sub-cutaneous muscular fibres. On more attentively examining him than on the occasion of his former visit, I perceived that the lad was of the sero-lymphatic temperament, and much attenuated in his form. I examined his mouth, and found that he had already "cut" the two inferior dentes sapientiae, and that the two upper ones were partially through the gums—an unusually early appearance of these teeth, which almost uniformly present themselves at a much later period. Their evidently imperfect organization had aided the rapid progress of decay, and the dentes sapientiae were now little more than a mass of crumbling matter. The molar teeth were all more or less decayed, and excessively tender. With the ready assent of the mother, I extracted every decayed tooth, amounting in all to nine, including the dentes sapientiae, each of the inferiors having at the extremity of the fangs an enormous abscess, comprised in a sac as large as the common field-bean. On two of the molar teeth similar abscesses, of smaller size, were discovered. These sacs contained a black, putrescent, fetid matter.

A few minutes after the operation, the lad was seized with violent

rigors. A small quantity of hot brandy and water revived him. I then prescribed a wash for the mouth, and five grains of the proto-iodide of mercury to be taken daily, with a saline purgative thrice a week.

September 14th.—Discontinued the use of medicines. Ordered a compound rhubarb pill to be taken occasionally. He has not had the slightest symptom of a return of the convulsive affection since the operation on his mouth. His health appears to be quite re-established; his appetite is good, and his form begins to afford evidences of vigor, whilst his countenance, no longer clouded by an idiotic expression, has assumed an aspect of health and intelligence.

Yours, &c.

381 Broadway, New York,
Sept. 15, 1847.

A. C. CASTLE, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—BY AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

THIS Hospital is one of the largest in the world, yet at present very little is known of it out of this city. Thinking it may be interesting to some of your readers, I send you the following article, containing a hasty description of the Hospital, and reports of a few interesting cases that have been under my care during the last month.

The hospital at Bellevue is also connected with the Penitentiary and Smallpox Hospital at Blackwell's Island, all of which are at present under the superintendence of D. M. Reese, M.D., a gentleman well known to the profession. He is allowed by the City Corporation to appoint eight Assistant Physicians, six at Bellevue and two at Blackwell's Island. Among these assistants the different wards are divided, changing monthly, thus giving an opportunity to each for studying and treating all manner of diseases.

There are at present in the hospital at Bellevue about 750 patients, of which not more than 50 are cases of ship fever, which shows that this disease is subsiding in this part of the country. Occasionally, however, we have a patient brought in with this disease, most of them being from Montreal or Quebec. On the 26th of last May, there were over 800 patients in the house; 309 of whom were suffering from ship fever. Cases of the latter description were admitted at the rate of 60 to 80 per day, so that within a week or two, notwithstanding deaths and discharges, the number had increased to 1147 in the Hospital, over 600 of whom were ill with the ship fever. The number of deaths was 71 in a week, but owing to the exertions of Dr. Reese, in preparing well-ventilated apartments, regulating the diet, &c., although the number of patients diminished but slowly, the mortality rapidly decreased, and for the week ending September 11th, the number of deaths from all diseases was but 12.

At the Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island, there are 160 patients, of whom nine tenths are suffering from venereal disease. Here we have this horrible disease in all its varieties and complications. In

the smallpox hospital there are at present no patients. Each of the Assistants spends a month on the island for the study and treatment of syphilis and smallpox.

From August 14th to September 14th, I have had charge of the lying-in department at Bellevue, and the wards have been unusually full. During this time I delivered 30 women, all of whom are at present "as well as can be expected." The presentation in all these cases was cephalic, the only variety of which was in one instance where the face presented. The duration of the labors did not exceed eight hours in but two instances. The first of these was a girl aged 16, who came into the ward Sunday morning, August 29th, about 9 o'clock. I was called, and found her having regular but not frequent pains. Made an examination, and found the os tincæ dilated to about the size of a shilling, and soft. Left her until afternoon, when I was summoned in haste, the nurse saying she was in a fit. I saw her directly, but not until she had come out of it, and, from what I could learn from the attendants, was not able to judge of its nature. Ordered cold applications to the head, and waited for symptoms to develope themselves. She, however, remained quiet so long, that I again left her, until early in the evening, when I learned that she had had two more fits. She was quiet, with occasional twitchings of the lower extremities, wringing of the hands, &c. Made an examination, and found the os tincæ a little more dilated, but as she had no pains of any consequence, I again left her. Was called the next morning (30th) about 6 o'clock. Found her having frequent, severe pains, but not expulsive. In the mean time the membranes had ruptured, and upon examination I found the head presenting naturally. It appeared to be very large, but as the pelvis was ample, I determined to leave everything to nature, and waited until 2, P. M., when the pains grew stronger and more expulsive. At this time she had two epileptic fits in quick succession, which caused fears for both mother and child. Gave a cathartic, hoping to excite more rapid action of the uterus by irritating the rectum and relieving the spasms. It operated favorably so far as the uterus was concerned, but the convulsions continued with nearly every pain, and it became necessary to use considerable force to keep her on the bed. At 4 o'clock, the head presented at the external opening—the pains were strong, frequent and expulsive, and at 5 o'clock she was delivered of a fine large boy. After waiting a few minutes I proceeded to bring away the placenta, and succeeded without difficulty. The uterus contracted well, and I hoped the trouble was over, but in half an hour I was again called, and found her in violent convulsions, par-taking of epilepsia and hysteria. During these convulsions the flowing increased, but was checked by cold applications and tight bandaging. I also applied ice to the head, sinapisms to the feet, and directed her attendants to give her 3 ij. tr. fetida every hour until she became quiet. Saw her the next morning (31st); found her comfortable, had had no more fits—said she remembered nothing from the time I first examined her until Tuesday morning, when she found her infant by her side. She is now convalescent and her child perfectly well.

The only deviation from ordinary convalescence was one case of secondary hæmorrhage. The patient had a severe protracted labor, lasting thirty-six hours, in consequence of a narrow pelvis. She was, however, safely delivered, and appeared to be convalescing well until the eighth day, when she commenced flowing. Large black clots were expelled, having an extremely fetid odor. In my absence Dr. Reese saw her and prescribed acetas plumbi, grs. x.; opii, grs. v. Ft. pil. no. v. A pill every half hour. Cold applications to the abdomen and vulva. The flowing continued twenty-four hours, when I saw her and prescribed ʒ ij. inf. ergot—once in twenty minutes until an effect was produced. After taking it the second time, the uterus contracted powerfully, a large clot was expelled, and the hæmorrhage ceased. Prescribed stimulants, &c., for two days, and the patient recovered her strength and is now well.

Next week I will endeavor to send you a list of interesting cases at present under treatment in the Hospital, and some account of *post-mortem* examinations.

G. H. K.

New York, Sept. 16th, 1847.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—Having taken up my abode in Wisconsin, I will attempt to give you a description of my new locality. The village of Madison, which is the county seat of Dane County, as well as the capital of the Territory, is seventy-five miles in a direct line west from Lake Michigan. The county is forty-two miles long from east to west, and thirty from north to south, containing thirty-five towns of six miles square. Thirty-five square miles are covered by the waters of the four lakes. Madison is situated between the fourth and third lakes, which are three fourths of a mile apart. The lakes are connected by a small river (the Cat Fish), which is one mile north east from the capitol, in its passage from the fourth to the third lake. The lakes diminish in size from the fourth to the first. Within the limits of the village, and in all directions around the lakes, are mounds of various shapes, and elevated from one to eight feet. Some suppose they discover in their shape the form of animals, as the buffalo, elk, &c. I think, however, that it requires some stretch of the imagination to make these discoveries. Within some of these have been found skeletons, and a great variety of Indian relics. The Wisconsin River passes four or five miles on the north-eastern border of the county. It was within this county, on the Wisconsin, that the Black Hawk battle (or battle of the Wisconsin) was fought, between the volunteers under General (now Governor) Dodge and the Indians under Black Hawk, on July 21, 1832.

The mineral region begins at a point twenty-five miles west of here. Considerable lead has been raised from a mine, near the blue mound, in the western part of the county. The face of the country is slightly undulating. Marshes and hills are interspersed in some portions of the

county. A considerable portion of it is prairie; the remainder is thin, oak openings or barrens, with one exception. In our midst is a striking illustration of the fact that fire is the origin of prairies. It is a well-known fact that winds, at the season of prairie burning, are mostly southerly and westerly. Consequently, timber is almost uniformly found on the north side of streams or bodies of water of considerable size. There are a considerable number of illustrations of this within thirty miles of here. One, and the most conclusive, is in sight of our village. On the north-east shore of the fourth lake is the only heavy timber in central Wisconsin. This is embraced by two streams running into the lake, from the north-east and north, in such a way that fire would not be carried between them, except by north winds, which seldom if ever occur at the season of prairie burning.

I am induced to make these suggestions from the fact that very discordant opinions exist with regard to the origin of prairies. A writer in one of the early Nos. of Silliman's Journal, is of the opinion that water is the cause of their existence. That this may be the case in some places, I have no doubt, as in some locations in northern Ohio; but such cannot be the case in Wisconsin. Some of our prairies are as undulating as any portions of the country. Even hills of considerable elevation exist on them in this Territory. I have never seen a level prairie in Wisconsin. And in the midst of prairies of considerable extent, when cultivation has been practised sufficiently to prevent the ravages of fire for a few years, the face of the country is uniformly covered with shrubs of various sizes, according to the time it has been kept from the ravages of fire. Some of these groves, of considerable extent, have been so thoroughly destroyed by one burning, as to extinguish the evidence of their former existence.

I will endeavor to collect facts and give you a description of the forms and peculiarities of disease, incident to this location, at some future time.

Madison, Wisconsin, Sept. 8, 1847.

C. B. CHAPMAN, M.D.

TOBACCO-ANTISPASMODIC.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

Miss S. P., of Springfield, Vt., aged 20, of full habit, but of a nervous sanguine temperament, was seized, while away from home, and at a distance from her family, with an ill attack, the exact history of which could not be fully ascertained. When she came under my care she was suffering from a good deal of derangement of the digestive organs and nervous irritability, attended with frequent "fits," which had continued for months, producing a great amount of suffering. The lower portion of the spine was very tender to the touch, as well as the whole hip and thigh; but what was peculiar in the case, and to which I wish to call particular attention, was a *permanent contraction* of the muscles originating upon the right side of the pelvis—the foot being drawn up to the thigh, and the head of the bone with the soft parts pre-

senting such an appearance as to lead to a suspicion that there was dislocation—indeed, such was the opinion of one physician who saw it. A sudden *spring of the cat* was sufficient to throw the patient into violent convulsions. Most of the usual remedies had been tried in vain to relieve her; local bloodletting, counter-irritation, the warm bath, antispasmodics, &c. &c. The following afforded much relief:—Gm. assafoetida, gm. camphor, aa ʒ ss.; ext. belladonna, ʒiv.; gm. opii, ʒij. Ft. pills 120—one three time a-day or oftener.

Notwithstanding all our efforts, our patient still lay in this helpless, suffering condition. After the lapse of some months, at the suggestion of Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., I commenced the use of tobacco, resolved to give it a thorough trial. The unguent and infusion made from the domestic article were first tried, but without producing much effect upon the patient; next *smoking*, and finally *chewing*. It was an easy matter to *bring on* convulsions arising from the *application* of these remedies, but the spasms, *permanent* and *transient*, were still unsubdued.

Not yet losing my confidence in the remedy, if a sufficient impression could be made upon the system, and following the course of the old man that dealt with the "rude boy" in the apple tree, who finding that *gentle means* (tufts of grass) would not do, tried the "virtue" of more efficient ones, I prepared an *enema* of the same article. The usual relaxation &c., was quickly produced, and the "crooked made straight." In an hour I had the pleasure of seeing my patient walk across the room with a little assistance. The next day there was some tendency in the muscles again to contract, but one repetition of this remedy, with the addition of a blister to the sacrum, frequently dressed with the infusion, speedily finished the work, and I frequently meet my patient, now, upon the walk, on her way *to the shop*, apparently well.

My object, in detailing this case, is to draw the attention of the profession more generally to the use of this article, especially as an antispasmodic and narcotic, in cases of this kind, in *tetanus*, &c. I have some other cases that I may give you, equally proving its value.

Springfield, Vt., Sept., 1847.

H. D. RANNEY.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1847.

Medical Lectures in Boston.—With the elegant and convenient arrangements in the new Medical College in Grove street, and the distinguished qualifications of the faculty, the prospects of the Boston School are flattering. Students cannot be better taught in the United States, than in the city of Boston; and without fear of contradiction, we aver that the Massachusetts General Hospital is not surpassed by any institution of the kind in the country. In connection with these, are the various infirmaries, private

systems of instruction, charities, &c., in all of which something is to be gathered of lasting importance to those pursuing the study of medicine. All these advantages—and they are certainly numerous, and of a high order—lead us to anticipate a large class for matriculation on the first Monday in November.

Modern Practice of Midwifery.—No subject is neglected in these days of agitation, which promises to produce a remunerating degree of excitement when presented to the open ear of the great irresponsible public. Men and women, of all dimensions of mental calibre, traverse the country, from Georgia to Maine, crying out that the health and happiness of the nation are in peril, and nothing can save it from perdition but a ready compliance with the suggestions these birds of evil omen are making in their flight through the land. We are wholly over-stocked in New England with anti-isms of every possible shade and texture, from the advocates of bran pudding, to the believers in anti-man-midwifery. Nothing escapes the rabid itinerant lecturers on the great and never ending topic of moral and physiological reform, by which a penny can be drawn from the pockets of those gullible converts to the last new doctrine, who pass their lives in listening to propositions for indispensable reforms.

These reflections were called up by the energetic displays of a man by the name of Gregory, who has been discoursing in Boston on the horrible depravity of employing physicians in obstetrical practice. We heard a part of one of his discourses, and came to the conclusion that it was a scheme well calculated for pandering to a corrupt curiosity, and which gave opportunity for saying things that would be called abominable under any other circumstances. While denouncing, in unmeasured strains, the evil tendencies of having male instead of female accoucheurs, allusions were made and intimations given, altogether unchaste, and, from their nature, calculated to beget a pruriency of thought at once at variance with propriety, and at war with the first principles of virtue. Such lectures deserve the decided condemnation of all well wishers to the community; and we trust that wherever they may be attempted to be given hereafter, the marked disapprobation of the leading members of the community may frown upon the attempt.

The lecture which we attended, was publicly announced to be for married men. This was another contrivance, under the semblance of extreme delicacy, to gather a crowd. There were young men present who were not old enough to assume the responsibilities of a married life, besides numbers who would not if they could. Dr. Beech, the be-medalled author of a certain book intimating great reformatations that were never accomplished, nor ever will be, through his instrumentality, was frequently on the lecturer's tongue. The mere quotation of such authority was quite enough to settle the point in regard to his own deserts. How preposterous the idea, that the whole system of obstetric medicine can be changed by a youngster who has neither knowledge nor experience in the matter, by a perpetual repetition of sickening details of the mode of proceeding necessarily pursued in child-birth, and that gathered from books and the observations of the leaky vessels with whom he may have held converse. Jackall-like, there is a woman in his wake, who lectures silly women, as he does the stupid of the other sex—so that between them both, a flourishing business is conducted. We should be perfectly satisfied to have

any improvements, in this kind of practice, and under no circumstances would we object to multiplying proper female midwives, but strongly object to the moral degradation of having the claims and usefulness of a branch of medicine of the highest importance to mankind, abused and misrepresented by one who ought at least to "tarry at Jericho till his beard is grown."

Proper Mode of Administering Sulphuric Ether.—We are indebted to the author, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, for a beautifully-printed little treatise, dedicated to the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, "On the Proper Mode of Administering the Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation." Dr. M., it is well known, is intimately identified with the discovery of this new agent in surgery. It would be a waste of labor for us to comment upon a subject that has received such universal attention of late, and it is therefore only necessary to observe that the object of this publication is to guide those who wish to act understandingly in using the ether, and particularly such as have had neither experience nor an opportunity of witnessing the process. This book makes the matter perfectly clear, so that there can be no misapprehension in regard to any essential point.

Dental Ingenuity.—An Irishman, having the misfortune to be exceedingly mutilated by an ulcerating disease, which made sad havoc with the alveolar arch on the upper jaw, carrying away the incisors, and extending to the roof of the mouth, through which an opening was made into the nasal cavities, has been happily relieved by one of the ingenious dentists of Boston, so that he is a passable-looking man, and eats and drinks, through the mechanical appliances of the operator, much as he did before the parts were invaded by a cruel malady. Having examined the case, and being satisfied that the extraordinary mechanical skill in remedying such a formidable lesion of essential organs, is deserving of honorable mention, we do it with feelings of gratification—hoping that the public may appreciate and encourage the dental artist, Mr. John Gunn, corner of Sudbury and Court streets, who has achieved so much.

Although there are about seventy operating dentists in Boston, and it would seem impossible that the whole of them could sustain themselves by their professional exertions, we are assured that most of them have full employment, and flattering pecuniary prospects. Competition leads to excellence in every department of civilized life; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the citizens of Boston, to know that the reputation of many of the dentists of the city is sufficiently extensive to bring patients from great distances; and thus while they, as a body, are thriving, they are benefiting the community, and are constantly improving in the manufacture of teeth, gold work, and those manipulations which give character and value to their intricate and often complicated operations.

University of Buffalo.—From the circular it appears that the annual medical lecture term does not open at Buffalo till the last Wednesday in February. Without knowing the reasons for deferring the period so late, it strikes us that it would be good policy to commence in December.

Anatomy cannot be pursued with advantage in the spring; besides, the city is approachable in autumn from the lake, which in February is locked up by ice, and students cannot then wend their way there, economically, from the far west. Buffalo is assuming a degree of commercial importance that warrants the belief that the Trustees would be justified in commencing the course of medical instruction in the autumn.

Meeting of Scientific Men.—The American Geological Society was in session in Boston last week, at the Marlboro' Chapel. There was a strong representation of the science of the country present. It was noticeable that quite a number, if not a majority, of the Society hailed from the medical profession.

The true way of keeping up an interest in any branch of natural science is to bring those together frequently who are devoted to such pursuits. It is only by comparing labors and freely interchanging thoughts, that progress can be made in elevated branches of knowledge. Medical gentlemen in the United States, by the organization of the late National Association, exhibited a disposition to profit by the history and suggestions of other learned bodies.

Hospital Practice.—Readers are referred to the article, in to-day's Journal, on the Bellevue Hospital, which is a pattern paper with respect to giving a bird's-eye view of what is transpiring in such an institution. We tender our special thanks to the writer, and trust he will find time to continue his reports; and we venture to hope that others, engaged in official medical pursuits, in other hospitals, will favor us with similar communications.

Medico-Botanical Poetry.—A poetaster has addressed the lobelia institution at Cincinnati, in a string of rhymes that are about as bad to take as No. 6, prepared under the auspices of the College. An amusing characteristic of the composition, is the author's prejudice against those who know more than the steam idols of his adoration. Speaking of the old Trollope Bazar, he exclaims:—

"May it prosper, and flourish forever,
And carry all truth in its wake.
Itself it from error did sever:
And used up old Dr. D. Drake."

Sickness of the Sioux Indians.—Those residing in the neighborhood of the mouth of the St. Peter's River, where it joins the upper Mississippi, are represented to be at this moment suffering dreadfully from sickness, brought on, in a great measure, by a want of proper food. "The Government ordered their annuities to be stopped, because a few of their number were engaged in the late Winnebago massacre, and no provisions having been issued to these poor creatures, they have been obliged to subsist on roots and green corn. The consequence is that cholera morbus has carried off sixty or seventy within a month past, and many more are still sick unto death." We have visited these Indians, both at St. Peters and in some of their large towns, and were convinced that they were deteriorating rapidly, and that the tribe would be extinct in less than half a century. There are

so many causes operating at the same time against them, that the fostering care of Government cannot stay the tendency to decay, and, eventually, their utter extinction as a people.

Results of the Abuse of Vinegar.—Landerer observed in a wet-nurse who had been in the habit of drinking large quantities of the acetum rosarum, that the milk became impoverished, that it was of a specific gravity of 1.002, bluish-colored, transparent, had a strongly acid taste, and a well-marked odor of acetic acid. On analysis he found it to be deficient in casein and butter. The child gradually drooped, had diarrhœa, and finally died of marasmus. The woman herself, in the course of a few weeks, became pale, sickly, lost flesh, and suffered from chronic hæmorrhage."—*Medical Gazette, from Heller's Archiv.*

Medical Miscellany.—A catalogue and annual announcement of lectures at the Columbus Medical College, Ohio, is circulating. The lectures will commence the first Wednesday in November, under flattering auspices.—Paris journals of the 10th of August announce the sale, on that day, among the effects of Lisfranc, the late eminent surgeon, of several articles of household furniture that formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. They had fallen into the hands of the illustrious surgeon, in payment of services rendered by him to these distinguished personages.—The Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy, for September, has an able article by Dr. Wurdemann, of Charleston, S. C., on the climate of Florida and the West Indies.—Smallpox has appeared at Deer Island, Me.—Dr. D. C. McLeod has taken charge as surgeon of the Pensacola Navy Yard, in place of Dr. Spotswood, relieved.—Accounts are continually coming, through the press, of the great number of deaths at New Orleans, by yellow fever, which has also exhibited itself at several other places.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The papers of Drs. Dwight and "A. B." have been received.

MARRIED.—At Cambridge, Mass., Charles E. Buckingham, M.D., to Miss M. E. Marshall.—At Lowell, Mass., N. Smith, M.D., of Groton, to Miss Maria A. Brown.—Dr. George Faulkner, of West Roxbury, to Miss M. A. Spaulding.—Dr. John W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss M. Mason.—At Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dr. E. R. Mackey, of Gloversville, Fulton Co., to Miss Ann Jane Baldwin, of Conesville.

DIED.—At Salmadina, Mexico, Dr. Charles Jarvis Bates, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., of Boston, 33.—At West Hoboken, N. J., William P. Wilson, M.D., Surgeon in the U. S. Army during the Florida campaign.—At Montreal, Dr. Bernard M'Gill, aged 45.—At Toronto, Geo. R. Grossett, M.D., principal physician of the Emigrant Hospital at Toronto.—At Vercheres, Canada, Alfred Malhiot, M.D.—At Tampico, Dr. Hawkins, of Baltimore.—At Manchester, England, John Walker, Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital, and author of the Oculist's Vade Mecum.

Report of Deaths in Boston—for the week ending Sept. 25th, 107.—Males, 56—females, 51.—Of consumption, 7—typhus fever, 10—disease of the bowels, 26—dysentery, 23—diarrhœa, 10—cholera infantum, 1—scarlet fever, 1—lung fever, 1—cancer, 1—canker, 3—disease of the kidneys, 2—old age, 2—dropsy, 2—dropsy on the brain, 1—accidental, 3—child-bed, 1—convulsions, 2—intemperance, 2—apoplexy, 1—scald, 1—infantile, 2—smallpox, 3—disease of the brain, 1—delirium tremens, 1—unknown, 1.
Under 5 years, 44—between 5 and 20 years, 12—between 20 and 40 years, 23—between 40 and 60 years, 17—over 60 years, 11.

Use of Ice in Bowel Complaints.—Our experience in this endemic has been most emphatically in favor of ice, which has been allowed to our patients in every instance where it was desired. We have lately noticed in the journals a recommendation of ice in the treatment of dysentery. In the *Transylvania Journal* (vol. ix., p. 240), we reported some cases of that disease, in which ice and effervescing draughts produced the happiest effects, and, ever since, our practice has been to gratify the cravings of our patients for ice and iced drinks, in all forms of gastric and intestinal disease. During the excessively hot weather of the present season we have repeatedly witnessed the most pleasing results from this practice, both in children and adults. Called to a patient troubled with sick stomach, before giving any medicine, our invariable rule has been to prescribe ice, until the gastric symptoms were relieved, and not a case has yet come under our notice in which it failed to afford marked and almost immediate relief. Thus premised, a few doses of calomel have been found sufficient in most instances to relieve the complaint. Quinine, of course, is prescribed when the case exhibits a periodic character.—*Western Jour. of Med. and Surg.*

Creosote a remedy for Vomiting.—As vomiting is apt to be a troublesome symptom in the diseases of the summer season, we would invite the attention of our professional brethren to the above remedy. We have employed it very considerably in our practice for the last three years, and in a large proportion of cases, proceeding from gastric irritation, both in children and adults, it has had an efficacy so immediate and complete, as almost to entitle it to be considered a specific. We recommend it in cholera infantum, and in common cholera morbus, in so far as vomiting is an element in these affections—and, indeed, in all cases of vomiting, not involving gastric inflammation—confident that it will be found an invaluable remedy.

The following is our method of prescribing it for adults, and for children over two years of age. For children under two years, we generally diminish the quantity of creosote one half:—Creosote grt. viii.; P. Sacch. alb. 3i.; Spts. Lav. comp. 3ii.; Aquæ Pur. 3vi.;—f. Mist. A teaspoonful to be administered directly after each act of vomiting. In a good proportion of cases, one dose only is requisite.—*Buffalo Med. Jour.*

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVER, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, \$68, 50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER, *Dean of the Faculty.*

New Haven, June, 1847.

July 7—eoptL

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY—Session 1847-8.

THE ANNUAL LECTURES in this Institution commence on the first Monday in November, and end the latter part of February.

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A.M. M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

THOS. E. BOND, Jr. A.M. M.D., Prof. of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.

W. E. HANDY, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

AMOS WESTCOTT, A.M. M.D., Prof. of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry.

CYRILLUS O. COLE, D.D.S. Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

The College is furnished with every facility for a thorough Practical as well as Theoretical Education. Each student is required to devote from 4 to 6 hours of every day in the Mechanical and Surgical Departments.

Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1847.

Sept. 1.—ewtNov. 1.

W. E. HANDY, *Dean.*